

With the Compliments of

The Medical Officer of Health.

PENYBONT RURAL DISTRICT.

Medical Officer's Report

WITH THE

Report of the Sanitary Inspectors,

FOR THE YEAR 1908.

WYNDHAM RANDALL,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

W. J. DAVIES & E. W. DAVIES,

SANITARY INSPECTORS.

BRIDGEND :

R. H. DYER, PRINTER AND STATIONER, QUEEN STREET.

1909.

The Penybont Rural District Council.

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GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you my Twenty-fourth Annual Report, being that for the year 1908, and to lay before you certain tables of vital statistics, together with others prescribed by, and filled up according to instructions received from, the Local Government Board; also the Reports of the Sanitary Inspectors.

THE AREA.

As you are aware, the area of the district was decreased in 1905 by the acquisition by the Bridgend Urban district of $438\frac{1}{2}$ acres from the Parish of Coity Lower and $74\frac{1}{2}$ acres from the Parish of Daudy, making a total decrease of 513 acres in the Penybont district. The district, according to figures extracted from the Ordnance Reference Books, now comprises an area constituted as follows :—

Acreage (including area covered by water), 41,134 acres ;
density, 0·45.

Acreage (excluding area covered by water), 40,914 acres ;
density, 0·45.

„ of Northern Division, 7,020 acres ; density, 0·61.

„ of Central Division, 19,788·5 acres ; density, 0·29.

„ of Parc Gwyllt Asylum, 202·5 acres ; density, 5·31.

„ of Central, subtracting above, 19,586 acres ; density,
0·25.

„ of Western Division, 14,105·5 acres ; density, 0·58.

„ of Angelton Asylum, 82 acres ; density, 11·17.

„ of Western, subtracting above, 14,023·5 acres ; density,
0·52.

„ of District, subtracting Asylums, 40,629·5 acres ; den-
sity, 0·41.

PENYBONT RURAL DISTRICT.

GEOLOGY.—The geology of this district presents a considerable variety of features, and the number of different formations that occur within it is very large for such a small area. In fact, the whole district is one of great interest from a geological point of view.

The extreme northern portion of the area is within the basin of the South Wales Coalfield. The coal-measure formation chiefly consists of the hard sandstone known as the Pennant grit, the hardness of which is the cause of the deep narrow valleys, and of the steep, abruptly rising hills that flank them. The southern outcrop of the coalfield and the edge of the basin is along a line drawn east and west through Tondu. The comparative softness of the upturned beds along the line of outcrop has resulted in their suffering from weathering to a greater extent than the beds which occupy a more horizontal position. The result of this is seen in the depression, which almost looks as if it were a river valley, that extends from Pyle, past Tondu, until it meets the Ewenny valley to the east of Pencoed.

Immediately underlying the coal measures is the millstone grit—called in some places by miners the “Farewell Rock,”—a very hard sandstone, that gives rise to an unmistakeable feature. This feature is the prominent ridge which extends from Pen-y-castell camp, overlooking Pyle on the west, to Pencoed on the east. Further east of this, near Llanlid, in the Cowbridge Rural District, the millstone grit comes to an end until it reappears near Pontychun. The Ogmore River has cut through this ridge south of Tondu, but otherwise it is unbroken. West of the Ogmore it is called Cefn Cribbwr; east of the river, Cefn Hirgoed.

Up to this line the geological structure of the district is simple, but from the southern edge of the millstone grit to the sea the succession of the rocks is very complicated, and it is almost impossible to follow any description of them without reference to a geological map. It will only be possible to indicate the formations in the geological order and to state approximately where they occur. The oldest of these formations is the carboniferous limestone. A very considerable area of this formation, in the northern portion of the Vale of Glamorgan, ceases to come to the surface on the Crack Hill, in the Cowbridge Rural District, where it disappears under the Lias. West of Brocastle it outcrops again, and a large area of it forms Tair Croes Down, Ewenny Park, and Oldcastle and Ogmore Downs, in the Penybont Rural District; and again on the western side of the Ogmore River, Merthyr-mawr Warren, Newton Down, and a portion of Stormy Down, until it ceases a short distance east

of Kenfig. There is also another area of it at Nottage and Porthcawl. The carboniferous limestone always produces a dry and somewhat thin soil, and this is traversed by a great number of fissures. The result of this is that most of the rain that falls upon it is carried away in underground streams, while the valleys, like Pant St. Brides, are often entirely dry. The accumulation of underground waters often gives rise to very large springs, some of these, like Schwyl* Pool, from which the water-supply of Bridgend is obtained, are constant, while others, like the Burrows Well, on Merthymawr Warren, are intermittent.

The triassic formation is represented by a large area of conglomerate, extending from the sea-coast below Newton Nottage, in Porthcawl Urban District, to Kenfig, and thence to North Cornelau and the west edge of Stormy Down. There is a small area of the same formation extending north of Tythegston, and a very much larger area extending northwards from the villages of Coychurch and Coity, until it meets the millstone grit at Cefn Hirgoed. Also included in the trias are the Rhætic beds, which in this part are represented by heavy sandstone. A thin bed overlying the conglomerate extends from St. Mary Hill, in the Cowbridge Rural District, to Coity, in the Penybont Rural District, and reappears at the well-known Quarella Quarries at Bridgend. Thence trending westwards, these beds outcrop over a considerable area from Penyfai to Pyle.

Over the whole of the remainder of the district the subsoil consists of the clay and limestone of the Lower Lias. On the coast east of the mouth of the Ogmore the well-known Sutton beds are found, the quarries of which have been worked for many centuries. The coast section, from the mouth of the Ogmore to Lavernock Point, is a succession of beds of Lower Lias, and is probably the finest exposure of these beds in the Kingdom. The Lias beds generally give rise to a sticky clay soil that is difficult to work, but nevertheless, is fertile, and produces excellent corn.

It remains to mention the clay and drift beds, the remains and the evidence of the last great Ice age. The chief exposure of these is in the area immediately south of Bridgend, where there is a very large bed of glacial clay extending from Waterton to the Ogmore River, and overlaid in the portion nearest to the river by a coarse gravel, containing many boulders, which is also probably of glacial age, and was formed by an effluent from the retreating ice sheet. The clay is of excellent quality for potter's work, and the Ewenny Potteries, where the clay is used, have been worked for a very long period—some say since the time of the Romans. Glacial beds also occur largely in the neighbourhood of Pyle and likewise at Pencoed, and in smaller quantities in other parts of the district.

* Probably Sea Well.

Of the recent formations, besides the river gravels in the valleys, I may mention the very large extent of blown sand forming the Merthyr-mawr Warren, which has rendered a large quantity of land useless for agricultural purposes.

THE POPULATION.

The population of the district (excluding the Asylum), as the result of the Census taken in 1901 was found to be 14,581 persons, giving an average of 4·85 persons per house.

Northern Division . . . Average per house was 4·89 ;

Central Division . . . „ „ 4·88 ; and,

Western Division . . . „ „ 4·80.

In estimating the population for the year 1908, I have multiplied the number of occupied houses in each division by 4·8, after adding the number of new houses, and subtracting the number of houses closed and vacant. This gives an increase of population, to end of June, in the Northern Division of 101, in the Central of 71, and in the Western of 14 persons during the year ; total 186.

The total population of the district (exclusive of the Asylum) thus is estimated at 16,502.

The population of the County Asylum was 1,993 in June last year :—Angelton, 916 ; Parc Gwyllt, 1,077.

The sum total of the population of the Penybont Rural District, with the population of the Asylum, is therefore, 18,495 persons.

The number of occupied houses in the district is 3,438 ; 900 in the Northern, 1,010 in the Central, and 1,528 in the Western Division :—

Houses occupied, &c., in the divisions :—

Divisions.	Occupied.	Vacant.	Totals.	Population.
Northern	900	5	905	4,320
Central	1,010	6	1016	4,848
Western	1,528	0	1,528	7,334
District	3,438	11	3,449	16,502

Houses erected, in course of erection, and closed :—

Divisions.	Houses erected.	In course of erection.	Closed unfit.	Totals.	Rebuilt.
Northern	27	4	—	31	—
Central	52	29	1	82	2
Western	67	60	6	133	12
District	146	93	7	246	14

BIRTHS.

The births registered during the year (inclusive of 8 at Asylum) were 579 ; of these, 298 were males and 281 were females.

The birth-rate of the district was 35·08 per 1,000 persons, as compared with 26·5, the rate for England and Wales, and 26·2, the rate for Rural England and Wales, less the 218 towns.

The rate for the first quarter of the year ending 30th March, was 32·99. For the quarter ending 30th June, the rate was 41·06. For the quarter ending 30th September it was 30·19. For the last quarter, ending 31st December, it was 34·92.

The birth-rate for the Northern Division was 34·95 ; for the Central, 34·65 ; and for the Western, 35·45.

The Asylum birth-rate was 4·01 per 1,000 of population ; there being at the County Asylum 8 births—five males and three females.

Table I. shows the estimated population of the present district, corrected by the results of the Census in 1901, the births, deaths, and excess of births over deaths in successive years (excluding the population of, and the births and deaths at the Asylum, and of the parish of Newton Nottage, constituted the Urban District of Porthcawl, 1893).

TABLE I.

Year.	Population.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Births.	Excess of Deaths.
1890	13,056	409	231	178	Nil.
1891	13,194	400	329	71	"
1892	13,332	430	339	91	"
1893	13,470	482	215	167	"
1894	13,609	386	173	213	"
1895	13,747	403	260	143	"
1896	13,886	463	218	245	"
1897	14,025	435	184	251	"
1898	14,164	426	200	226	"
1899	14,303	383	213	170	"
1900	14,442	427	228	199	"
1901	14,581	466	247	219	"
1902	14,936	496	241	255	"
1903	15,455	510	260	250	"
1904	15,733	534	211	323	"
1905	15,891	515	257	258	"
1906	16,014	496	255	241	"
1907	16,200	533	221	312	"
1908	16,502	571	284	287	"

Table II. shows the comparisons of Births and Deaths in successive years (excluding the Asylum) of the district as it was previous to Newton Nottage being constituted an Urban District, and in following years.

TABLE II.

Year.	Population.	Births.	Birth-rate per 1,000.	Deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Zymotic Deaths.	Zymotic rate.	Deaths under 1 year.	Rate under 1 year.	
									Penybont.	Eng-land & Wales
1890	14,712	446	30.3	254	17.2	27	1.83	65	145.7	138
1891	14,870	437	29.3	352	23.6	50	3.36	73	166.2	150
1892	15,028	467	31.0	362	24.0	38	2.52	58	124.2	149
*1893	14,328	482	33.6	215	15.0	18	1.25	59	122.4	159
1894	13,609	386	28.3	173	12.7	11	0.80	50	129.5	137
1895	13,747	403	29.3	260	18.9	25	1.81	67	166.2	161
1896	13,886	463	33.3	218	15.6	16	1.15	61	131.7	148
1897	14,025	435	31.3	184	13.1	16	1.14	45	103.4	156
1898	14,164	426	30.6	200	14.1	19	1.34	61	143.2	161
1899	14,303	383	26.7	213	14.8	9	0.62	53	138.4	163
1900	14,442	427	29.5	228	15.7	21	1.45	51	119.4	154
1901	14,581	466	31.9	247	16.9	54	3.70	65	139.5	151
1902	14,936	496	33.2	241	16.8	29	1.94	66	133.1	133
1903	15,455	510	32.9	260	16.8	30	1.94	51	100.0	132
1904	15,733	534	34.0	211	13.4	19	1.20	61	114.2	146
1905	15,891	515	32.4	257	16.2	28	1.76	64	124.2	128
1906	16,014	496	31.2	255	15.9	14	0.87	58	116.0	133
1907	16,200	533	33.0	221	13.6	13	0.80	44	82.2	118
1908	16,502	571	34.6	284	17.2	26	1.57	64	110.5	121

* Newton Nottage constituted Urban District of Porthcawl, 1893.

There was in the year—1907—a hopeful diminution in the death-rate of infants under one year of age as compared with the other years in the table, this year being 40·90 below the average of the preceding ten years. This diminution has not continued, but it is lower than any year except 1903 and 1907, and is 0·7 below the last ten years' average.

Table III. shows the comparisons of births and deaths in the three divisions of the district and at the County Asylum in 1908.

TABLE III.

Year 1908.	Births.	Birth-rate per 1000	Deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per 1000	Zymotic Deaths.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Deaths under 1 year of age.	
							Peny- bont.	England & Wales.
Asylum ...	(8	4·01	210	105·37	3	1·50)	—	—
Northern ...	151	34·95	82	18·98	4	0·93	145·70	121
Central ...	168	34·65	75	15·47	9	1·86	77·38	Rural
Western ...	260	35·45	127	15·95	13	1·77	115·38	Districts
District ...	579	35·08	284	17·21	26	1·57	110·53	110

This is not a year with an exceptionally low death-rate, the rate being 1·79 above the average annual rate of the preceding ten years as given in Table II., and but for the prevalence of Zymotic Diseases in the District, with the consequent tribute in deaths from these causes, the rate would have been appreciably lower.

Excluding the Zymotic, or so called preventible diseases, the death-rate would have been 15·60, instead of 17·21. Excluding also the deaths from Influenza and Puerperal Fever it would have been 15·09. The Zymotic deaths represent one eleventh, or 9 per cent. of the total deaths.

These deaths, to a great extent, account for the high death-rate for the year.

DEATHS.

During the year 1908, 284 deaths were registered belonging to the district; of these, 147 were males, and 137 were females.

The excess of births over deaths amounted to 295, including the 8 births at the Asylum.

The death rate of the district per 1,000 persons living was 17·21, as compared with 13·64 in 1907, 15·92 in 1906, 16·24 in 1905, 13·41 in 1904, 16·82 in 1903, 16·80 in 1902, and 16·93 in 1901.

The rate corrected by the introduction of the population of the Asylum was 15·36, as compared with 12·16 in 1907, 13·61 in 1906, 14·40 in 1905, and 12·02 in 1904.

The rate for England and Wales for 1908 was 14·7.

The rate for Rural England and Wales was 13·8.

The rate for the Northern Division was 18·98 ; for the Central Division 15·47 ; and for the Western Division 15·95.

The rate for the quarter of the year ending 30th March was 20·22 ; for the quarter ending 30th June, was 15·82 ; for the quarter ending 30th September, 17·26 ; and for the last quarter, 15·20.

The deaths from the seven principal zymotic diseases were 26 ; the death-rate per 1,000 living was 1·57 ; as compared with 0·80 in 1907, 0·87 in 1906, 1·76 in 1905, 1·20 in 1904, 1·94 in 1903, 1·94 in 1902, and 3·70 in 1901.

The zymotic rate for England and Wales was 1·29.

The rate for Rural Districts, excluding the 218 towns, was 0·99.

The rate for the Northern Division was 0·93 ; for the Central, 1·86 ; and for the Western Division, 1·77.

The deaths of infants under one year of age were 64.

The infant death-rates for the divisions respectively were :—Northern, 145·70 ; Central, 77·38 ; and Western, 115·38 per 1,000 births.

The rate for the district was 110·53.

The rate for England and Wales was 121.

The rate for Rural Districts was 110.

At the County Asylum 210 deaths were registered, of these 120 were males and 90 females.

The excess of deaths over births was 202.

The death rate for the Asylum was 105·37, as compared with 98·23 in 1907, 94·0 in 1906, 85·17 in 1905, 121·83 in 1904, 107·03 in 1903, 85·26 in 1902, and 82·55 in 1901.

The 206 deaths at the Asylum, “not belonging to the district,” among a population of 1,993, are not included in the total deaths on which the above mortality rates for the District are based, nor in the preceding Tables I., II., III., and the population of the Asylum is ignored, except in the Local Government Board Tables (pages 19-23 seq.).

THE COUNTY ASYLUM.

Area in acres, 284·5. Density, 7·0.

Angelton, 82. Density, 11·17.

Parc Gwyllt, 202·5. Density, 5·31.

1891.	1901.	1908.
Population, 1,137.	1,983.	1,993.

Birth-rate, 4·01 ; Zymotic death-rate, 1·50 ; Enteritis, 2·01 ; Influenza, 8·0 ; Phthisis, 16·06 ; other Tubercular, 2·01 ; Cancer, 2·01 ; Bronchitis, 1·50 ; Pneumonia, 5·0 ; other Respiratory 0·50 ; Heart Disease, 82·53 ; Kidney Diseases, 9·02 ; Diseases of Blood Vessels, 5·52 ; Nervous, 30·61 ; Senile Decay, 11·54 ; Digestive Diseases, 1·50 ; and total deaths from all causes, 105·37.

THE PENYBONT RURAL DISTRICT.

(EXCLUDING THE ASYLUM.)

Area in acres not covered by water, 40,914. Density, 0·45.

Area of Asylums subtracted, 40,629·5. Density, 0·41.

1891.	1901.	1907.
Population, 13,194.	Census, 14,581.	16,502† (estimated).

(†Excluding the population of the Asylum ; including the Asylum, 18,495.)

Birth-rate, 35·08 ; birth-rate, including population of Asylum, 31·31 ; death-rate, including the Asylum deaths, 26·17 ; death-rate of district only, 17·21 ; total rate “corrected” 15·36 ; Zymotic death-rate, 1·57 ; Measles, 0·36 ; Scarlet Fever, 0·06 ; Whooping Cough, 0·24 ; Diphtheria, 0·30 ; Enteric Fever, 0·12 ; Croup, 0·30 ; Diarrhœa, 0·48 ; Influenza, 0·48 ; Puerperal Fever, 0·12 ; Enteritis, 0·42 ; Erysipelas, 0·06 ; Septic, 0·0 ; Phthisis, 0·91 ; other Tubercular, 0·42 ; Cancer, 0·42 ; Bronchitis, 1·58 ; Pneumonia, 1·39 ; Pleurisy, 0·0 ; other Diseases of Respiratory Organs, 0·18 ; Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of Liver, 0·12 ; Venereal, 0·06 ; Prematurity, 0·42 ; Parturition, 0·12 ; Heart Diseases, 1·03 ; Accidents, 1·03 ; Suicides by cut throat and drowning, 0·12 ; Rheumatic Fever, 0·18 ; Digestive Diseases, 0·60 ; Nervous Diseases, 3·27 ; other causes, 2·36 ; all causes, 17·21 ; corrected rate, 15·36.

The 284 deaths classified according to age were :—

Under one year	..	..	..	64
One and under five years	..	..	..	40
Five and under fifteen years	..	..	..	16
Fifteen and under twenty-five years	..	..	..	21
Twenty-five and under sixty-five	85
Sixty-five and eighty-five	55
Eighty-five and upwards	3

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Table IV. shows the chief causes of death among infants under one year of age.

TABLE IV.

CAUSES OF DEATHS.						Deaths under one year of age.
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	1
Stomatitis	..	..	..	..	..	1
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	4
Zymotic Diarrhœa	..	..	..	..	..	5
Premature Birth	..	..	..	..	..	7
Congenital Defect	..	..	..	..	..	3
Diseases of the Digestive System	..	..	..	..	..	8
Diseases of the Respiratory System	..	..	..	..	..	7
Diseases of the Nervous System	..	..	..	..	..	22
Accident	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ill-defined causes, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	4
						64
Rate per 1,000 persons living						3·88

INQUESTS.—Twenty-one inquests were held in the District during the year ; of these 8 were attributed to accidents, 5 to accidental burns and 1 to scalds, 3 to drowning, 1 to heart disease, 1 to convulsions, and 2 to suicides (1 by drowning, 1 cut throat). Of these inquests—

6 were in the Northern Division.

8 „ „ Central Division.

and 7 „ „ Western Division.

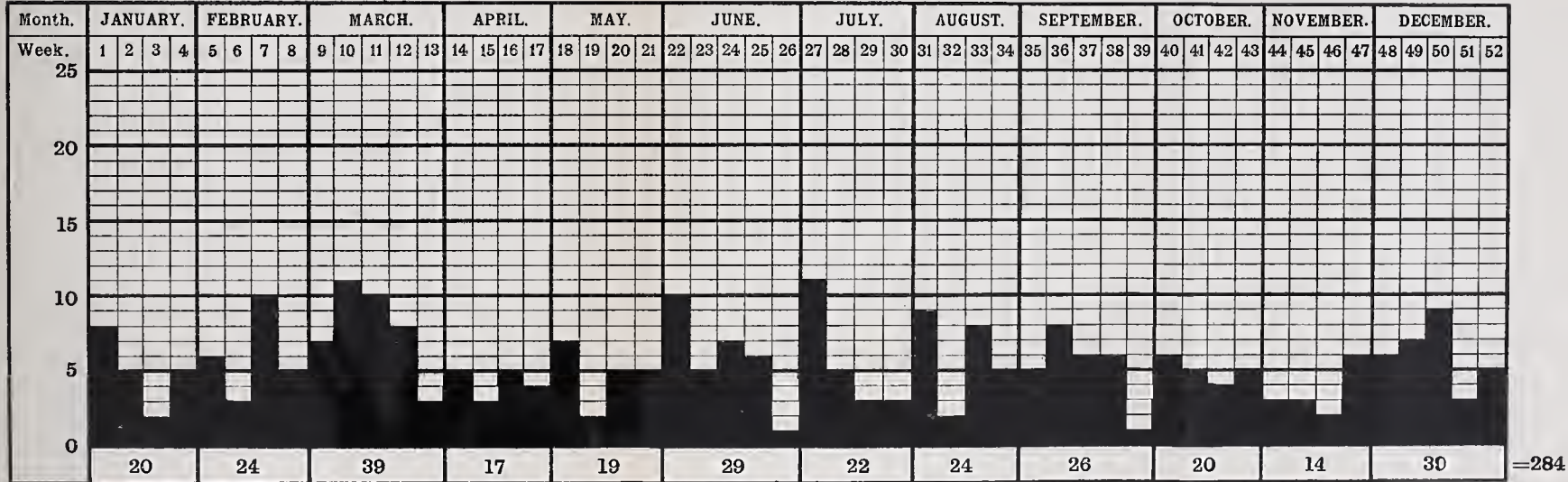
There were no inquests at the Asylum nor deaths from Accident.

Rate of inquests per 1,000 of population, 1·27, as compared with 1·17 in 1907, 1·25 in 1906, 0·63 in 1905, 0·76 in 1904, 0·84 in 1903, and 1·60 in 1902.

There were two deaths from Puerperal Fever, and two from diseases and accidents of Parturition.

PENYBONT RURAL DISTRICT, 1908.

DIAGRAM OF DEATHS "BELONGING TO" THE DISTRICT, EXCLUDING THE ASYLUM.



The death-rate per 1,000 for Puerperal Fever was 0·12, and may be seen for preceding years in Table IX.

The death-rate for Parturition was 0·12, as compared with 0·0 in 1907, 0·06 in 1906, 0·19 in 1905, 0·0 in 1904, 0·20 in 1903, 0·33 in 1902, 0·06 in 1901, and 0·47 in 1900.

The estimated rate per 1,000 females living was 0·06, as compared with 0·0 in 1907, 0·12 in 1906, 0·38 in 1905, 0·25 in 1904, 0·39 in 1903 ; and the rate per 1,000 births was 0·0, as compared with 2·0 in 1906, 5·80 in 1905, 0·0 in 1904, 5·81 in 1903, 10·08 in 1902, 2·14 in 1901, 16·39 in 1900.

The average rate per 1,000 births for England and Wales during the ten years 1881 to 1890 inclusive was 4·73 ; and 1891 to 1900, 2·81, and for this district was 3·60.

The average rate for England and Wales per annum per 1,000 persons during the ten years, 1891 to 1900, was 0·06, as compared with 0·06 in this district ; and per 1,000 females was 0·12, as compared with 0·12.

Table V. shows the number of deaths, from the several causes registered in each division during 1908.

TABLE V.

DIVISIONS.	Zymotic Diseases.	Parasitic Diseases.	* Digestive Diseases.	Constitutional Diseases.	Developmental Diseases.	Local Diseases.	Violence.	Ill-defined Causes, &c.	Totals.	Death-rate per 1,000 persons.
Northern ...	5	—	10	9	8	43	6	1	82	18·98
Central ...	15	—	3	10	8	33	6	0	75	15·47
Western ...	15	—	4	15	4	79	7	3	127	15·95
District ...	35	—	17	34	20	155	19	4	284	17·21

* In 1907, Pernicious Anæmia was classified as Digestive.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The 284 deaths from all causes included :—

6 attributed to Measles.

1 ,, Scarlet Fever.

4 ,, Whooping Cough.

5 ,, Diphtheria.

2 ,, Enteric Fever.

8 ,, Diarrhœa.

—
26 deaths from the seven principal Zymotic diseases.

There were also 8 deaths attributed to Epidemic Influenza.

2 ,, ,, Puerperal Fever.

1 ,, ,, Erysipelas.

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NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year 1908, 92 cases of Infectious Diseases were reported to me under the provisions of the Infectious Diseases Notification Act.

Table VI. shows the number of cases certified under the Notification Act, and the deaths during each month of the year 1908.

TABLE VI.

MONTHS	Small Pox.		Diphtheria.		Scarlet Fever.		Enteric Fever.		Puerperal Fever.		Erysipelas.		Totals.	
	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.
January...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	6
February	1	1	...	2	1	3
March	1	5	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	3	2	13
April	2	...	...	...	1	...	3
May	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	8
June	7	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	10
July	2	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	9
August	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	7
September	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	5
October	1	3	...	8	...	...	1	...	...	3	2	14
November	1	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	2	1	8
December	1	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	6
YEAR 1907	5	19	1	28	2	19	2	1	1	25	11	92
RATES per 1000	...	0·00	0·30	1·15	0·06	1·69	0·12	1·15	0·12	0·06	0·06	1·51	0·66	5·57

In addition to the above, there were 4 deaths from Whooping Cough—(one in August, one in September, one in November, and one in December); 6 from Measles—(three in January, one in February, one in March, and one in July); 8 from Epidemic Influenza—(1 in January, 1 in February, 2 in March, 1 in April, 1 in May, 1 in August, and 1 in December).

Table VII. shows the distribution of notified Infectious Diseases and the deaths due to the same, in the three divisions of the district, in 1908.

TABLE VII.

DIVISIONS.	Small Pox.		Diphtheria.		Scarlet Fever.		Enteric Fever.		Puerperal Fever.		Erysipelas.		Totals.	
	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.
Northern	1	23	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	24
Central	1	5	...	1	1	4	...	1	1	...	3	11
Western	4	14	...	4	1	14	...	...	...	25	5	57
District	5	19	1	28	2	19	2	1	1	25	11	92

In addition to the above, there were 4 deaths from Whooping Cough (three in the Western and one in the Central); and 8 deaths from Epidemic Influenza (1 in the Northern, 5 in the Central, and 2 in the Western). There were 6 from Measles (2 in the Northern, 3 in the Central, and 1 in the Western Divisions).

The prevalence per 1,000 of notified infectious disease was 5.57 as compared with 5.55 in 1907, 5.43 in 1906; 6.36 in 1905; and 9.34 in 1904.

Table VIII. shows the notifications received, and the deaths that occurred during the years 1890 to 1908 inclusive, with the deaths from the other three not notified Zymotic Diseases.

Table VIIIA. shows the comparisons of prevalence per 1,000 of population, of deaths and cases of Infectious Diseases from 1890 to 1908 inclusive.

TABLE VIII.

YEAR.	Population.	Small Pox.		Diphtheria.		Membranous Croup.		Scarlet Fever.		Enteric Fever.		Continued Fever.		Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.	Death-rate of 7 principal Zymotic Diseases.	Puerperal Fever.		Erysipelas.	
Census.	Present District 13,194	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		Deaths.		Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.
1890	14,712	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	24	5	17	..	1	..	14	4	1.83	2	..	1	4
1891	14,870	..	..	1	8	3	..	18	221	2	13	1	1	20	..	5	3.36	4	..	1	12
1892	15,028	..	..	3	7	4	5	4	105	7	33	..	..	2	12	3	2.52	3	2	..	11
*1893	14,328	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	58	1	47	..	1	..	1	7	1.25	1	2	..	13
1894	13,609	..	..	1	7	..	2	..	22	6	35	..	5	..	2	..	0.80	..	..	..	20
1895	13,747	..	..	1	16	3	1	1	41	4	19	..	..	6	5	5	1.81	..	..	..	10
1896	13,886	..	..	2	14	1	..	2	155	3	11	..	3	..	5	3	1.15	2	..	..	20
1897	14,025	1	4	..	3	..	3	1	72	2	8	..	..	..	8	4	1.14	2	2	..	8
1898	14,164	..	..	3	3	1	2	..	14	2	13	..	..	9	4	..	1.34	1	1	..	7
1899	14,303	..	..	2	11	..	2	..	9	..	9	..	..	..	4	3	0.62	1	1	..	25
1900	14,442	..	..	12	34	..	..	1	23	1	10	..	..	2	2	3	1.45	3	2	1	7
1901	14,581	..	..	32	112	..	..	2	106	2	9	..	..	..	12	6	3.70	1	3	..	10
§1902	14,936	..	..	15	148	5	3	..	88	..	4	..	..	4	4	1	1.94	4	5	3	25
1903	15,455	..	1	14	68	3	5	3	67	1	12	..	..	6	1	2	1.94	1	2	2	11
1904	15,733	..	..	3	55	1	1	..	82	2	4	..	..	5	2	6	1.20	..	2	..	2
†1905	15,891	..	..	8	55	..	..	..	33	..	4	..	..	14	5	1	1.76	..	..	1	8
1906	16,014	..	..	5	25	..	..	1	42	1	3	..	..	..	4	3	0.87	2	1	..	16
1907	16,200	..	..	1	8	..	..	2	42	2	9	..	..	6	4	..	0.80	1	1	2	30
1908	16,502	..	..	5	19	..	..	2	28	2	19	..	..	6	4	8	1.57	2	1	1	25

* Newton Nottage constituted the Urban District of Porthcawl, 1893.

† Decrease of District by 513 acres acquired by Bridgend Urban District, 1905. Population 275, estimated.

‡ In 1905 Diphtheria and Membranous Croup were conjoined as to Notifications and Deaths,

§ The Midwives Act, 1902.

PREVALENCE PER 1,000 PERSONS LIVING.

TABLE VIII.A.

YEAR.	Population.	Small Pox.		Diphtheria.		Membranous Group.		Scarlet Fever.		Enteric Fever.		Continued Fever.		Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Puerperal Fever.		Erysipelas.	
		Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.					Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.
1891.	13,194																				
1890	14,712	—	0.06	—	0.06	0.06	—	0.20	1.63	0.34	1.15	—	0.06	—	0.95	0.27	1.83	0.13	—	0.06	0.27
1891	14,870	—	0.06	0.06	0.54	0.20	—	1.21	14.86	0.13	0.87	0.06	0.06	1.34	—	0.33	3.36	0.26	0.13	0.06	0.80
1892	15,028	—	0.19	—	0.46	0.46	0.34	0.26	6.98	0.46	2.19	—	—	0.13	0.79	0.19	2.52	0.19	0.13	—	0.73
1893	14,328	—	—	—	0.06	0.62	—	—	4.04	0.06	3.28	—	0.06	—	0.06	0.48	1.25	0.13	0.13	—	0.89
1894	13,609	—	0.07	0.07	0.51	0.14	0.14	—	1.61	0.44	2.57	—	0.36	—	0.14	—	0.80	—	—	—	1.46
1895	13,747	—	0.07	0.07	1.16	2.18	0.07	0.07	2.98	0.29	1.38	—	—	0.43	0.36	0.36	1.81	—	—	—	0.75
1896	13,886	—	0.14	0.14	1.00	0.07	—	0.14	11.16	0.21	0.79	—	0.21	—	0.36	0.21	1.15	—	—	—	1.46
1897	14,025	0.07	0.21	—	0.21	—	0.21	0.07	5.13	0.14	0.57	—	—	—	0.57	0.28	1.14	0.14	0.14	—	0.57
1898	14,164	—	0.21	0.21	0.76	0.07	0.14	—	0.98	0.14	0.91	—	—	0.63	0.21	—	1.34	0.07	0.07	—	0.49
1899	14,303	—	0.14	0.14	0.76	—	0.14	—	0.62	—	0.62	—	—	—	0.27	0.20	0.62	0.07	0.07	—	1.74
1900	14,442	—	0.81	0.14	2.30	—	—	0.06	1.55	0.06	0.67	—	—	0.13	0.13	0.20	1.45	0.20	0.13	0.06	0.47
1901	14,581	—	2.12	0.14	7.68	—	—	0.13	7.26	0.13	0.61	—	—	—	0.82	0.41	3.70	0.06	0.13	—	0.68
1902	14,936	—	1.00	0.90	9.90	0.33	0.20	—	5.89	—	0.26	—	—	0.26	0.26	0.06	1.94	0.26	0.33	0.20	1.67
1903	15,455	—	0.90	0.40	4.40	0.19	4.33	0.19	4.33	0.06	0.78	—	—	0.39	0.06	0.13	1.94	0.06	0.13	0.13	0.71
1904	15,733	—	0.19	3.50	3.50	0.06	0.06	—	5.21	0.12	0.25	—	—	0.32	0.12	0.38	1.20	—	0.12	—	0.12
1905	15,891	—	0.50	3.46	3.46	—	—	—	2.08	—	0.25	—	—	0.88	0.31	0.06	1.76	—	0.06	0.06	0.50
1906	16,014	—	0.31	1.56	1.56	—	—	0.06	2.62	0.06	0.19	—	—	—	0.25	0.19	0.87	0.12	0.06	—	1.00
1907	16,200	—	0.06	0.06	0.49	—	—	—	2.51	0.12	0.55	—	—	0.37	0.25	—	0.80	0.06	0.06	0.12	1.85
1908	16,502	—	0.30	1.15	1.15	—	—	0.06	1.69	0.12	1.15	—	—	0.36	0.24	0.48	1.57	0.12	0.06	0.06	1.51

Table IX. shows the deaths from certain other diseases, and injuries (excluding the Asylum), from the year 1890 to 1908, inclusive ; with rates of prevalence per 1,000 attached.

TABLE IX.

YEAR.	Influenza.	Septic Diseases.	Rheumatic Fever.	Phthisis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.*	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Cardiac Diseases.	Malignant Diseases.	Alcoholism and Cirrhosis of Liver.	Parturition.	Nervous Diseases.	Injuries.
1890 ...	1	1	...	13	3	64	...	18	12	6	1	36	22
1891 ...	7	1	1	16	4	117	4	24	11	1	1	47	23
1892 ...	4	...	...	19	10	53	5	21	9	2	1	33	131†
1893 ...	6	1	...	16	17	37	2	23	8	...	...	43	14
1894 ...	4	...	1	11	11	33	1	15	8	3	2	23	7
1895 ...	13	...	2	12	11	80	3	18	7	...	1	39	15
1896 ...	...	...	...	10	9	64	4	16	12	2	...	40	12
1897 ...	3	...	...	8	5	46	2	23	7	2	1	39	4
1898 ...	5	1	1	7	10	52	3	17	8	...	3	29	8
1899 ...	6	...	...	12	4	60	1	15	5	2	2	49	11
1900 ...	3	...	3	9	7	59	...	15	8	2	4	35	7
1901 ...	8	...	4	7	7	43	2	23	7	1	...	49	8
1902 ...	4	1	1	7	5	30	1	22	4	3	1	37	14
1903 ...	6	...	4	15	11	46	1	16	10	4	3	49	6
1904 ...	4	2	1	7	9	35	4	15	6	2	2	41	10
1905 ...	4	...	2	8	3	63	2	29	8	3	3	48	7
1906 ...	4	2	2	11	9	47	3	25	16	3	1	42	16
1907 ...	1	3	2	13	6	52	5	23	6	3	...	31	11
1908 ...	8	...	3	15	7	49	3	17	7	2	2	54	19

RATES OF PREVALENCE PER 1,000.

1890 ...	0.06	0.06	...	0.88	0.20	4.34	...	1.22	0.83	0.40	0.06	2.44	1.40
1891 ...	0.40	0.06	0.06	1.07	0.26	8.20	0.26	1.61	0.74	0.06	0.06	3.10	1.54
1892 ...	0.26	...	...	1.22	0.73	3.52	0.33	1.33	0.59	0.13	0.06	2.19	8.71†
1893 ...	0.41	0.06	...	1.11	1.18	2.51	0.13	1.53	0.55	...	...	3.00	0.98
1894 ...	0.29	...	0.07	0.80	0.80	2.41	0.07	1.10	0.57	0.22	0.14	1.86	0.51
1895 ...	0.94	...	0.14	0.80	0.80	5.81	0.21	1.30	0.50	...	0.07	2.10	1.09
1896 ...	...	...	...	0.72	0.64	4.60	0.28	1.15	0.86	0.14	...	2.92	0.86
1897 ...	0.21	...	...	0.57	0.35	3.26	0.14	1.63	0.49	0.14	0.07	2.78	0.28
1898 ...	0.35	0.07	0.07	0.49	0.70	3.67	0.21	1.20	0.56	...	0.21	1.34	0.56
1899 ...	0.41	...	...	0.82	0.27	4.11	0.07	1.04	0.34	0.14	0.14	3.39	0.76
1900 ...	0.20	...	0.20	0.62	0.47	4.08	...	1.03	0.55	0.13	0.27	2.42	0.47
1901 ...	0.55	...	0.27	0.48	0.48	2.94	0.13	1.57	0.48	0.06	...	3.36	0.55
1902 ...	0.27	0.06	0.06	0.47	0.33	2.00	0.06	1.48	0.27	0.20	0.06	2.50	0.96
1903 ...	0.39	...	0.26	0.97	0.71	2.98	0.06	1.03	0.64	0.26	0.20	3.17	0.39
1904 ...	0.25	0.12	0.06	0.44	0.57	2.22	0.25	0.95	0.38	0.12	0.12	2.60	0.63
1905 ...	0.25	...	0.13	0.50	0.19	3.97	0.13	1.83	0.50	0.19	0.19	3.02	0.44
1906 ...	0.25	0.12	0.12	0.68	0.56	2.94	0.19	1.56	1.00	0.19	0.06	2.62	1.00
1907 ...	0.06	0.18	0.12	0.80	0.37	3.21	0.31	1.42	0.37	0.18	...	1.91	0.68
1908 ...	0.48	...	0.18	0.91	0.42	2.97	0.18	1.03	0.42	0.12	0.12	3.27	1.15

* Bronchitis and Pneumonia.

† Explosion at Park Slip Colliery.

The following Tables are compiled according to instructions forwarded by the Local Government Board.

In Table I. "the deaths to be included in Column 7 are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district."

In Table II. "deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district" (*e.g.*, The Workhouse, Bridgend; The County Asylum within the district, Cardiff Infirmary, etc.), are to be included, and those of "non-residents registered in public institutions in the district" excluded.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD—TABLE I.

YEAR	Population estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District	
		Number.	Rate.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births Registered.	Number.	Rate.					
1898	16,000	428	26·75	61	142·5	352	22·00	152	151	3	204	12·75
1899	16,167	386	23·87	53	137·3	364	22·51	151	150	6	220	13·61
1900	16,372	432	26·38	51	118·1	385	23·51	157	153	7	239	14·59
1901	16,616	470	28·28	65	138·3	415	24·97	168	166	8	257	15·47
1902	17,064	499	29·20	66	132·3	422	24·70	181	176	12	258	15·10
1903	17,622	516	29·28	51	98·8	475	26·95	232	226	11	260	14·74
1904	17,547	537	30·60	61	113·6	425	24·22	221	217	3	211	12·02
1905	17,840	518	29·03	64	123·5	408	22·87	166	160	9	257	14·40
1906	18,004	500	27·77	58	116·0	426	23·66	187	180	9	255	13·61
1907	18,175	535	29·44	44	82·2	410	22·56	194	193	4	221	12·16
Average for years 1898-1907	17,142·7	482·1	28·06	57·4	111·2	408·2	23·79	180·9	177·2	7·2	238·2	13·84
1908	18,495	579	31·31	64	110·53	484	26·17	210	206	6	284	15·36

The Population, births and deaths at the Asylum are included in this Table.

Total population at all ages, 16,564.

Number of inhabited houses, 3006.

Average number of persons per house, 4·85.

} At Census of
1901.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 40,914. Density, 0·45.
1904, 41,427. „ 0·42.

The Union Workhouse is not within the District.

TABLE II.
LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD. PENYBONT RURAL DISTRICT.

Names of Localities.	NORTHERN DIVISION.				CENTRAL DIVISION.				WESTERN DIVISION.			
	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
YEAR.												
1898	3,550	103	35	13	5,057	112	54	11	7,393	224	111	37
1899	3,591	90	45	13	5,176	114	67	18	7,400	189	101	22
1900	3,632	80	58	12	5,305	118	68	12	7,435	193	102	27
1901	3,673	127	57	21	5,451	115	67	17	7,492	224	123	27
1902	3,846	137	57	23	5,532	139	65	14	7,706	223	136	29
1903	4,043	131	51	11	5,617	139	86	14	7,962	246	123	26
1904	4,101	167	52	19	5,486	145	66	20	7,960	225	93	22
1905	4,108	142	59	14	5,661	131	87	18	8,071	245	111	32
1906	4,123	128	72	16	5,760	143	64	10	8,121	229	119	32
1907	4,224	154	58	15	5,868	129	49	9	8,083	221	114	20
Averages of years 1898 to 1907.	3,889.1	125.9	54.4	15.7	5,491.3	128.5	67.3	14.3	7,762.3	221.9	113.3	27.4
1908	4,320	151	82	22	5,925	168	75	12	8,250	260	127	30

TABLE IV.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1908.

PENYBONT RURAL DISTRICT.													THE COUNTY ASYLUM DISTRICT.																			
DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.													DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.																			
CAUSES OF DEATH.													DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES AT ALL AGES.										Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District									
All ages.	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards	District Rates per 1,000	Northern Division	Rates per 1,000	Central Division	Rates per 1,000	Western Division	Rates per 1,000	All ages.	Under 1 year	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards	Rate per 1000.												
Measles ...	1	4	1	...	...	...	0.36	2	0.46	3	0.62	1	0.14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	0.06	1	0.23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ...	1	3	...	...	...	...	0.24	...	...	1	0.21	3	0.41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Diphtheria & Membr. Croup	...	4	1	...	...	...	0.30	...	...	1	0.21	4	0.55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Croup ...	1	3	1	...	...	...	0.30	...	...	...	...	5	0.68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Enteric Fever ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	0.12	...	...	1	0.21	1	0.14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Epidemic Influenza ...	...	...	1	1	3	3	0.48	1	0.23	5	1.03	2	0.27	16	16	...	3	11	2	8.0	...									
Diarrhoea ...	5	2	...	...	1	...	0.43	1	0.23	3	0.62	4	0.55	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	1.50					
Enteritis ...	6	1	...	...	...	...	0.42	3	0.69	2	0.41	2	0.27	4	4	...	...	4	...	...	2.01			
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	0.12	2	0.46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	0.06	...	...	1	0.21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Phthisis, Pulm. Tuberculosis	...	...	1	4	10	...	0.91	6	1.39	4	0.83	5	0.68	32	32	...	2	26	1	16.06	...									
Other Tubercular Diseases	4	1	1	1	...	...	0.42	1	0.23	2	0.41	4	0.55	4	4	...	1	3	...	...	2.01							
Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	...	...	...	2	5	0.42	3	0.69	3	0.62	1	0.14	4	4	...	...	2	...	...	2.01			
Bronchitis ...	5	3	...	...	9	9	1.58	8	1.85	5	1.03	13	1.77	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	1.50					
Pneumonia ...	...	3	1	4	10	5	1.39	7	1.62	5	1.03	11	1.50	10	10	...	...	8	2	...	5.0								
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	...	1	1	...	1	...	0.18	...	...	...	...	3	0.41	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	0.50			
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	...	...	2	...	0.12	...	...	...	...	2	0.27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Venereal Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	0.06	...	...	...	...	1	0.14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Premature Birth ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	0.42	4	0.93	1	0.21	2	0.27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Dis. & Accidents of parturition	2	...	...	1	1	...	0.12	...	...	...	...	2	0.27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Heart Diseases ...	17	...	...	...	8	8	1.03	4	0.93	9	1.86	4	0.55	17	17	...	...	13	4	8.53	...						
Accidents ...	17	4	3	2	6	1	1.03	6	1.39	6	1.24	5	0.68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Suicides ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	0.12	...	...	...	...	2	0.27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Rheumatic Fever ...	...	...	1	...	2	...	0.18	...	...	...	...	3	0.41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Digestive Diseases ...	10	1	...	3	2	2	0.60	6	1.39	2	0.41	2	0.27	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1.50					
Nervous Diseases ...	54	22	6	1	15	9	3.27	15	3.47	9	1.86	30	4.09	61	61	2	2	56	1	30.61	...											
Blood Vessel Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	5.52	...
Urinary Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	4	9.02	...
Senile Decay...	23	...	11.54	...										
All other causes ...	39	9	2	1	9	16	2.36	12	2.78	12	2.48	15	2.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
All causes	284	64	40	21	85	58	17.21	82	18.98	75	15.47	127	15.95	210	210	2	2	11	153	42	105.37											

TABLE III.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD—PENYBONT RURAL DISTRICT.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1908.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							Total Cases Notified in each Locality.		
	At all ages.	At Ages—Years.						Northern.	Central.	Western.
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 & upwds			
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)...	19	...	8	11	...	...	...	...	5	14
Erysipelas	25	...	2	7	3	11	2	...	...	25
Scarlet fever	28	1	10	17	...	...	...	23	1	4
Typhus fever... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever... ..	19	...	1	8	3	7	...	1	4	14
Relapsing fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	92	1	21	45	6	19	2	24	11	57

H Bridgend Isolation Hospital Committee and Ogmere Small Pox Hospital Committee, with two Hospitals now open.

Cefn, Hirgoed.—Total available beds, 32. Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated, 4.

DIPHTHERIA.

Five deaths from Diphtheria were recorded, as compared with 1 death in 1907, 5 in 1906, 8 in 1905, 4 in 1904, 17 in 1903, 20 in 1902, 32 in 1901, and 12 in 1900. (See Tables VII. and VIIIA.)

The death-rate was 0·30 per 1,000 ; 0·06 in 1907, 0·31 in 1906, 0·50 in 1905, 0·25 in 1904, 1·10 in 1903, 1·33 in 1902.

The rate for England and Wales was 0·15.

The rate for Rural England and Wales was 0·15.

The case fatality was 26·3 per cent. ; 12·5 per cent. in 1907, 20 per cent. in 1906, 14·55 in 1905, 7·14 in 1904, 23·28 in 1903, 13·24 in 1902.

The fatality was thus 8·0 per cent. greater than the average annual fatality of the previous ten years, as compared with 11·24 per cent. less in 1907, 3·88 per cent. less in 1906.

The average of the years 1896 to 1905 was 23·88 per cent., and the average of 1897 to 1906 was 23·74 per cent., and that of 1898 to 1907 was 18·3 per cent.

The number of cases certified was 19 ; 8 in 1907, 25 in 1906, 55 in 1905, 56 in 1904, 73 in 1903, 151 in 1902.

The case prevalence per 1,000 was 1·15 ; 0·49 in 1907, 1·56 in 1906, 3·46 in 1905, 3·56 in 1904, 4·72 in 1903, 10·10 in 1902.

The cases were distributed through the Central and Western Divisions of the district—0 in the Northern Division, 5 in the Central, and 14 in the Western.

Of the five cases in the Central Division, no two were in one house ; all were separate from one another as to time and place, and not connected with any further outbreak.

Of the 14 cases in the Western Division, 3 occurred in one house and 2 in another.

The other 9 cases were widely separated as to time and place.

The bulk of the cases in the district were associated with school life. The number of cases under five years were 8 ; between the ages of five years and fifteen, 11 (58 per cent.), and of the other cases they were almost all, without exception, infected by the children who came home ill from school.

Leaflets of instructions were distributed to each house at the time of inspection.

There is great carelessness displayed, more particularly by women who, when visiting infected houses, often take young children with them.

SCARLET FEVER.

One death from Scarlet Fever was registered, as compared with no death in 1907 ; one death in 1906 ; no death in 1905 ; none in 1904 ; three in 1903 ; no death in 1902 ; two deaths in 1901 ; and one in 1900.

The death-rate was 0·06 per 1,000.

The rate for England and Wales was 0·08.

The rate for Rural England and Wales was 0·06.

The number of cases certified was 28, as compared with 42 in 1907, 42 in 1906, 33 in 1905, 82 in 1904, 67 in 1903, 88 in 1902, 106 in 1901, and 23 in 1900.

The case fatality was 3·51 per cent., as compared with 0·0 in 1907, 2·38 per cent. in 1906, and was 2·13 above the average annual fatality in the last ten years.

The case prevalence was 1·69 per 1,000, as compared with 2·51 in 1907, 2·62 in 1906, 2·08 in 1905, 5·21 in 1904, and 4·33 in 1903, 5·89 in 1902, 7·26 in 1901, and 1·55 in 1900.

The monthly incidence may be seen in Table VI. The case-prevalence since 1890 in Table VIIIA.

ENTERIC FEVER.

There were two deaths from Enteric Fever, as compared with 2 deaths in 1907, one in 1906, no death in 1905, two deaths in 1904, one death in 1903, no death in 1902, two deaths in 1901, and one death in 1900.

The death-rate was 0·12 per 1,000 persons living ; 0·12 in 1907, 0·06 in 1906, 0·0 in 1905, 0·12 in 1904, and 0·06 in 1903.

The rate for England and Wales was 0·07 for "Fever."

The rate for Rural Districts was 0·07.

The cases certified were 19, as compared with 9 in 1907, 3 in 1906, 4 in 1905, 4 in 1904, 12 in 1903, 4 in 1902, 9 in 1901, and 10 in 1900.

The case fatality was 10·52 per cent. ; 22·22 per cent. in 1907, 33·33 in 1906, 0 per cent. in 1905, 50 in 1904, 8·3 in 1903. The fatality was 3·67 per cent. below the average annual fatality of the last ten years.

The case prevalence was 1·15 per 1,000, as compared with 0·55 in 1907, 0·19 in 1906, 0·25 in 1905, 0·25 in 1904, 0·78 in 1903, 0·26 in 1902, 0·61 in 1901, and 0·67 in 1900.

The nineteen cases were widely separated in time and place, and not connected with any further outbreak. No more than one in each house ; and no more than two in any one month, except March with five cases.

The local sanitary conditions are inspected in all cases, and any defects found reported. Disinfectants are left at the houses, and leaflets with instructions given as to the precautions to be taken. Enquiries are made as to water and food supplies.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Two deaths were caused by Puerperal Fever, as compared with 1 death in 1907, 2 in 1906, no death in 1905, no death in 1904, 1 in 1903, 4 in 1902, 1 in 1901, and 3 in 1900.

The death-rate was 0·12 per 1,000 ; 0·06 in 1907, 0·12 in 1906.

The number of cases certified was 1, as compared with 1 in 1907, 1 in 1906, 1 in 1905, 2 in 1904, 2 in 1903, 5 in 1902, 2 in 1901, and 2 in 1900.

The case fatality was 100 per cent.

The case prevalence was 0·06 per 1,000 ; 0·06 in 1907, 0·06 in 1906, 0·06 in 1905, 0·12 in 1904, 0·13 in 1903.

In these cases the bed, bed-clothes, and clothing are disinfected or burned, and compensation given in the latter alternative.

I hope the action of the Midwives Act, 1902, may have the effect of diminishing the mortality from this disease.

All midwives are now registered under this Act.

ERYSIPELAS.

One death from Erysipelas was certified, as compared with 2 deaths in 1907, no death in 1906, 1 in 1905, no death in 1904, 2 in 1903, 3 in 1902, no death in 1901, and 1 in 1900.

The cases reported were 25, as compared with 30 in 1907, 16 in 1906, 8 in 1905, 2 in 1904, 11 in 1903, 25 in 1902, 10 in 1901, and 7 in 1900.

The death-rate was 0·06 per 1,000 ; 0·12 in 1907.

The case fatality was 4 per cent., 6·6 per cent in 1907.

The case prevalence per 1,000 was 1·51, 1·85 in 1907, 1·0 in 1906, 0·50 in 1905, 0·12 in 1904, 0·71 in 1903.

MEASLES.

Six deaths were attributed to Measles, as compared with 6 deaths in 1907, no deaths in 1906, 14 deaths in 1905, 5 in 1904, 6 in 1903, 4 in 1902, none in 1901, and 2 in 1900.

The death-rate was 0·36 per 1,000 ; 0·37 in 1907, 0·0 in 1906, 0·88 in 1905, 0·32 in 1904, 0·39 in 1903.

The rate for England and Wales was 0·22.

The rate for Rural Districts was 0·13.

Measles was prevalent during the earlier seven months of the year.

The Northern, the Central and Western Divisions were invaded.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Four deaths were due to Whooping Cough, as compared with 4 deaths in 1907, 4 in 1906, 5 in 1905, 2 in 1904, 1 in 1903, 4 in 1902, 12 in 1901, and 2 in 1900.

The death-rate was 0·24 per 1,000 ; 0·25 in 1907, 0·25 in 1906, 0·31 in 1905.

The rate for England and Wales 0·27.

The rate for Rural England and Wales was 0·25.

Whooping Cough prevailed during August, September, October, November and December.

The Central and Western Divisions were those most effected.

DIARRHŒA.

Eight deaths were caused by Diarrhœa, as compared with no death in 1907, 3 deaths in 1906, 1 in 1905, 6 in 1904, 2 in 1903, 1 in 1902, 6 in 1901, and 3 in 1900.

The death-rate was 0·48 ; 0·0 in 1907, 0·19 in 1906, 0·06 in 1905.

The rate for England and Wales was 0·50.

The rate for Rural Districts was 0·33.

INFLUENZA.

Eight deaths from Influenza were recorded, as compared with 1 death in 1907, 4 in 1906, 4 in 1905, 4 in 1904, 6 in 1903, 4 in 1902, 8 in 1901, and 3 in 1900.

The death-rate was 0·48 per 1,000 ; 0·06 in 1907, 0·25 in 1906, 0·25 in 1905, 0·25 in 1904, 0·39 in 1903, 0·27 in 1902, 0·55 in 1901, and 0·20 in 1900.

Influenza was prevalent during the earlier five months of the year, and through the five later months of 1908 and the earlier months of 1909.

For deaths and cases, death-rate, and prevalence per 1,000 in previous years of the above notifiable and other epidemic diseases, see Tables VII. and VIIIA. IX. and IXA.

The measures adopted to limit the spread of infectious disease were the same as in previous years; with the addition in 1900 of the distribution of leaflets containing advice and instructions; and in 1903 the Council adopted the suggestion that in cases of Diphtheria (in lieu of the prolonged isolation generally held to be necessary to ensure the safety of others from risk of infection), two swabs from the throat and nose of the patient, taken at an interval of a week, and pronounced free from Diphtheria Bacilli by the County Bacteriologist, should free such case from further quarantine.

TUBERCULOSIS.

There is at present no system of notification of pulmonary tuberculosis in operation in this district.

I have advised that the notification of phthisis should be substituted for that of Erysipelas. Also that rooms or houses should be disinfected after the removal or death of persons suffering from this disease, if the Sanitary Inspector be informed of the case.

There is no Hospital accommodation for these cases.

When cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis are notified the Council should be prepared to carry out

- 1.—The destruction or disinfection of infected articles, and the cleansing or disinfection of rooms or premises.
- 2.—The safe disposal or destruction of infectious material, and the supply of spit cups to necessitous persons.
- 3.—Cards of instruction or leaflets, for wide distribution, couched in simple terms, to warn of the danger of spitting and of the necessity of living night and day in rooms of which the windows are permanently kept open for the admission of fresh air.
- 4.—Although cards of instruction or pamphlets are valuable personal explanation by health visitors or Inspectors is much more efficacious.

The appointment of such officer will be necessary if notifications become numerous.

5.—Bacteriological examination of the sputum as an aid to early diagnosis stands high as means of preventing the spread of the disease.

6.—The provision of dispensary or poor-law treatment of patients, and the provision of sanatoria and of hospitals by combination of districts for advanced cases of the disease.

No child, or other person should sleep in the same room with the patient.

Milk should always be boiled before being drunk.

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

The deaths from Tuberculosis were 22. These deaths represent 1·33 per 1,000 persons ; are one thirteenth of the total deaths, or 8 per cent. of deaths from all causes.

Deaths from Pulmonary Phthisis were 15, representing 0·91 per 1,000 persons ; one nineteenth of the total deaths ; or 5·28 per cent. of deaths from all causes.

Other tubercular deaths were 7, representing 0·42 per 1,000 persons ; one forty-seventh of the total deaths, or 2·1 per cent. of deaths from all causes.

DEATHS OF YOUNG CHILDREN.

Deaths of children under 5 years of age, 104. 104 equals 6·30 per 1,000 persons ; one-half of total deaths, or 36·6 per cent. of all deaths.

DEATHS OF INFANTS.

Deaths of infants under one year of age, 64. 64 equals 3·88 per 1,000 ; one-fourth of total deaths, or 22·5 per cent. of all deaths.

THE CLOSING OF SCHOOLS.

No schools were closed on account of Epidemic disease during the year 1908.

The Schools are disinfected, where infectious disease occurs during the absence of children.

In my opinion the closing of the Infant Department of a School should be adequate, in most cases, for Measles and Whooping Cough.

I have for several years considered that the method adopted of closing schools on account of epidemic infectious disease is by no means satisfactory.

What happens is this: When I have advised the closing of schools for a notified disease, such as Diphtheria, the incidence of which I have before me from the notifications I receive, remonstrances have been received from school teachers on the ground that the attendance was still good, or only slightly diminished, whereas the object I had in view was to prevent the further spread of infection.

On the other hand, in the case of the non-notified diseases, such as Measles or Whooping Cough, I receive communications either from the Head Teacher, the Attendance Officer, or Managers, to the effect "that the attendance has diminished by 50 per cent., and will I please close the school immediately," often also advising for what length of time it should be closed.

But, from a sanitary aspect, what more could be desired?

Those of the children who are infected have stayed at home, and those who are in health, and probably whose parents know they have already had the disease, and are therefore safe from attack, are at school and anxious to be taught.

Why should this half of the scholars lose their education for weeks for the sake of a pecuniary grant to the school?

It appears absurd, and a piece of false economy, that this half of the children at the school who are free from attack should forfeit their education for a money consideration. Why should not the school remain open for their benefit, and the grant be given, or a salary paid, on a fair usual average attendance, instead of these children being at the serious disadvantage of the loss of weeks of learning, and of spending their time idle at home.

Schools should be dealt with on sanitary grounds alone—not closed for pecuniary exigencies to the educational detriment of, perhaps, more than a moiety of the children normally in attendance.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

The two Slaughter houses at Kenfig Hill and three at Aberkenfig are more satisfactory. The erection of a Public Abbatoir is a prime necessity for Aberkenfig and neighbourhood.

Butler's Slaughter-house has been re-built, and visibly improved.

Legal proceedings were taken for slaughtering on unlicensed premises at Aberkenfig, and a penalty of £3 was imposed.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

WATER SUPPLY.—Wells repaired at St. Brides Major and Wick, and one cleansed at Coity. Pump fixed on well at St. Brides Major.

A joint Water Scheme has been prepared for Pencoed and Coychurch Higher.

The County Medical Officer reports as to the insanitary condition of Pencoed : “ My attention has been quite recently called to the serious condition of the ditch running along the main road through Pencoed, and the person who made the complaint writes me thus : ‘ You are undoubtedly aware that this is used by the inhabitants generally as a sewer and a receptacle for all kinds of filth. There is not sufficient water flowing to carry this filth away, the result being an abominable nuisance, which endangers the health and vitality of the public generally. I am writing to the Medical Officer of Health to the Penybont Rural District Council also upon this question. Trusting that you will be able to take the necessary proceedings to remove this serious condition of affairs.’ ”

The District Medical Officer has been for years reporting on the urgency of the need of a Water Supply and sewerage system for Pencoed.

“ **PENCOED WATER SCHEME.**—The present position of this scheme is as follows :—

The Local Government Board have advised :—

- (a) That an expert Engineer should be consulted ; and
- (b) That the Council should use cast iron pipes instead of steel tubes, as proposed.
- (c) That terms should be made with the Cowbridge Rural District Council, because it is suggested as possible that some of the springs which supply Llanharan might be intercepted.

Penybont District Council have, up to the present, agreed with the first suggestion, but not with the others.”

The contracts have been given and the works are to be commenced at once for the Water Scheme to supply Pontrhydycuff, Llangynwyd and Troedrhiwgarth. £2,700.

The Local Government Board held an Inquiry respecting a Water Supply for Coychurch Higher and Pencoed. £2,832 and £3,668 respectively.

The scheme is not yet sanctioned by the Board.

Water supplies are deficient at Pencoed and St. Brides Major.

SEWERAGE.—Eleven new houses in the parish of St. Brides Minor have been connected to the sewers.

Plans and estimates are under consideration for sewerage Cefn Cribbwr, Kenfig Hill and Pyle. Estimated cost, £13,500.

The contract for the Cwmfelin Sewerage Scheme has been placed, and will be begun shortly.

A Sewerage Scheme adapted to these villages respectively, is much needed for each of the following, viz. :—Coity, Coychurch, Pencoed, and Penprisk, Southerndown, St. Brides Major and Wick.

In other villages no system of drainage has been provided. The reconstruction of defective privies would tend greatly to promote the health of the district.

Now that a second Sanitary Inspector has been appointed, a detailed house-to-house inspection of all dwellinghouses will be carried out periodically, with a view to ascertain and report sanitary defects.

SLOP SEWAGE.—The overflow from stables, pig-styes and manure heaps continues to drain into the main roads. This still may be seen at Broughton, Wick, Coity, Coychurch, South Cornelly, Kenfig Hill, Corntown, Pencoed, Southerndown and St. Brides Major.

HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.—One hundred and forty-six houses have been erected and occupied in the district during 1908.

Ninety-three were in course of construction; fourteen were re-built. Seven houses were closed as unfit for occupation, and eleven were vacant.

NEW BYE-LAWS.—Certain Bye-Laws adapted to the needs of Rural Districts have been adopted by the Council, and the required sanction of the Local Government Board has enabled them to be enforced. These are again under consideration, and have been in some respects altered.

Regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order of 1885 have been adopted, and have been enforced as from the 1st April, 1907. Inspections have been made periodically, as customary.

FACTORY ACT.—Factories and workshops have been inspected. The sanitary arrangements, including cleanliness, air space for the number employed, ventilation, and water supply were in each instance fairly satisfactory. Reports on the Act by the Inspectors are appended.

SCAVENGING.—The scavenging arrangements at Aberkenfig have been improved; the streets are scavenged three days a week by contract. Some of the villages have dust-bins supplied, which are emptied by contract or by a neighbouring farmer. Many have been removed as causing nuisance.

House to house scavenging has been adopted in parts of the parish of St. Brides Minor.

REQUIREMENTS.

1.—The appointment of a qualified Food and Meat Inspector. An arrangement might be made to appoint an Inspector who would act for this Council and the Bridgend Council conjointly.

2.—The Sewerage of Pencoed, Coychurch, Southerndown, Coity, St. Brides Major, Wick, and Tythegstone.

3.—Hospital for isolation accommodation has been completed, and is now opened and has been in use a great part of the year.

4.—The re-construction of all ill-constructed closets.

5.—The closure or repair of dilapidated dwellings.

6.—Improved Water Supply for Pencoed and St. Brides Major.

7.—A public Slaughter-house at Aberkenfig.

The services of an additional Sanitary Inspector lead to many improvements in the sanitary condition of the district, when the results of house-to-house inspection have been reported, and the defects remedied.

I beg to remain, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

WYNDHAM RANDALL,

Medical Officer of Health,

Penybont Rural District.

BRIDGEND,
3rd April, 1909.

**SPECIAL REPORT *RE* MAESTEG URBAN DISTRICT
COUNCIL SEWERAGE OUTFALL WORKS AT CWMFELIN.**

As instructed by your Council on the 4th of May, 1908, I visited the Maesteg Urban District Council Sewerage Works at Cwmfelin.

The contents of the Main Sewer of Maesteg, also storm-water, are dealt with at these Works.

The Sewer contents on reception at the works pass into an open trough designed to separate the storm water from the normal dry weather flow of sewage by means of a weir, when the sewage attains the height of this weir it passes over and then through a grating of about quarter inch mesh into an open gutter, flowing towards the river. It is then, presumably, turned on to a small piece of recently ploughed ground for purification. But at the time of my visit, there was no flow of liquid in this outfall gutter, although it had been raining during the night and for about two hours that morning.

The remainder of the sewage is conveyed to and dealt with in :

- (1) Covered tanks.
- (2) Exposed on clinker slag beds for the purpose of oxygenation.
- (3) It then flows along trenches and is distributed over the ground before being allowed to gain the river.

All this, so far as the mode of dealing with the sewage is concerned, appears highly satisfactory. But where is the outfall of storm-water to be found ? Certainly, not at the Sewage Disposal Works. Some short distance up the river, and on the main sewer, is a large outfall pipe communicating between the sewer and the river.

In the water of the river at the mouth of this outfall pipe were plainly to be seen masses of undissolved human excreta, bits of orange peel, wooden matches, pieces of paper, etc., evidently the contents of the sewer. Above this outfall pipe, flowing down the river from the direction of Maesteg, the same excreta, etc., and discoloured water were plainly visible, as though an accumulation of crude sewage had recently been turned into the stream. The river at this point near the bank had the appearance of an open sewer. There is no doubt in my mind that the river was here extensively polluted with crude sewage from drains or sewers.

The river near the bank was in appearance much more like sewage contents than that received at the Sewage Works. The above observations lead to the conclusion that the Maesteg Urban District Council "causes to fall or flow and knowingly permits to fall, flow or to be carried into 'this' stream solid or liquid sewage matter," and "is to be deemed to have committed an offence against the Rivers Pollution Act, 1876, Part 2, Section 3. Unless this Urban District Council can produce an order of the Local Government Board declaring "That this section shall not, so far as regards the discharge of sewage matter by such channel, be in operation until the expiration of a period to be limited in the order."

It is necessary, for practical purposes, to place some limit on the quantity to be treated in any form of tank, the function of which will be impaired by too rapid a flow ; and it is generally understood that the requirements of the Local Government Board are met by treating three times the dry weather flow, fully, as sewage, and three additional volumes in a more rapid manner by a separate oxydising filter, any surplus above the six-fold volume being allowed to pass untreated.

At the time of my visit, I saw that the storm overflow on the site of the works was empty ; and also that the piece of ground for the disposal of three times above three times the normal dry weather flow was uncovered by storm-water, therefore the storm-water flow was not being treated upon the site of the outfall works ; and the Maesteg Urban District Council, I think, must be held to be in default in this matter.

Under the circumstances as above detailed, at the time of my visit, these works are of little advantage to health or welfare of dwellers along its banks, and but slight protection from pollution of the river lower down the valley as it flows to the sea, passing as it does through several populated places and along side of Angelton Asylum.

On the 11th of May I inspected the Ogmore and Garw Outfall Sewerage Works at Bryncethin with the Sanitary Inspector of No. 2 Sub-District.

The Lagoons containing the sludge are undoubtedly a nuisance which should be abated.

This sludge should, and could be dealt with in such a manner as to lessen and, with sufficient care, entirely to destroy the offensive smells from this putrifying mass which constitutes a decided nuisance to the villages of Brynmenin, Bryncethin, and Bryncoch, surrounding the Sewage Farm.

I am informed these villages suffer considerably at different times and in varying degrees according to the direction of the wind affecting each respectively. Even so early in the year as the above date the surface and neighbourhood of the lagoons, also the ditch alongside the hedge of the field, within about twenty yards of the footpath, were infested with flies. These, under some circumstances, such as the presence of diarrhoeal or enteric excreta, would be not unlikely to be a source of danger by propagating disease.

I am, gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

WYNDHAM RANDALL,

*Medical Officer of Health,
Penybont Rural District.*

Bridgend,

18th May, 1908.

MAESTEG URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

To the Chairman and Members.

GENTLEMEN.

In accordance with instructions received from you at the Council Meeting held on the 16th June, 1908, in regard to Dr. Randall's, the Medical Officer of Health to the Penybont Rural District Council, comments on the Sewerage Disposal Works at Cwmfelin, we beg to report as follows :—At the time of Dr. Randall's visit on the 4th May, 1908, the whole of the sewage was being conveyed to the Sewerage Disposal Works, and was being effectually treated, by being passed through the four septic tanks and filter beds, and afterwards passed over the irrigation area through which it filtered to the subsoil drains below. Although on this particular day, there were only eight out of the twelve filters in actual operation, the eight being sufficient at that time to treat the then flow of filtrate, the remaining four filters being idle and aerating until again required. On the night of the 3rd May, 1908, and the morning of the 4th May, 1908, there had been rain as stated, but yet the storm-water overflow did not come into operation for the reason that the twelve filters were not all working, eight being sufficient to filter and treat the flow at that time. Had the twelve filters been in operation and were treating filtrate to their greatest limit, then the storm-water overflow at the end of the inlet channel would have come into operation and the storm-water would have passed down the open channel and be discharged by means of open carriers on the storm-water area, through which the storm-water would filter to the subsoil drains below, and eventually be discharged into the river through the main pipe carrier. Should the storm area fail to filter all the storm-water discharged upon it, then the excess of storm-water would be carried by means of an open carrier to the sewage irrigation area land below and be treated as before described.

The outfall pipe at the storm overflow, opposite the dismantled tinworks, referred to in the report, comes into operation, and overflows into the river when the normal flow of sewage is exceeded three times in volume, which has been approved of by the Local Government Board. The presence of undissolved human excreta seen in the water of the river at and above this spot may be accounted for by the fact, that there is a portion of the 18-inch main intercepting sewer behind the Garth Church which has subsided, and during wet weather will not take the whole of the sewage, which consequently overflows into the river. The Council have made an application to the Local Government Board for powers to take up £945 9s. for the relaying of the subsided portion of the sewer. An inquiry has already been held by one of the Local Government

Board's Inspectors, and sanction to carry out the said work is early expected, when the Council intends to put the work in hand forthwith. This will then stop the overflow of sewage into the river.

At the time of Dr. Randall's visit to the Sewerage Disposal Works, the whole of the sewage reaching the works was being treated effectually, and no sewage was overflowing into the river at the storm overflow, near the dismantled Tinworks.

The report of the County Medical Officer of the 5th June, 1908, stating that the effluent from our works at Cwmfelin was a good one, in fact one of the best in the county, will I think go to prove that the sewage is being dealt with effectually. The Council have now under preparation the laying out of about ten acres of additional land of a suitable nature, below the present works, as a further irrigation area, which it is hoped will be ready to receive sewage effluent in the course of a few months, when the condition of the Outfall Works will be very much improved.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) JOSEPH HUMPHREY,

Surveyor.

and WALTER KIRKBY, M.O.H.

I have read a copy of the Report by Dr. Kirkby and Mr. Humphreys on the Sewerage Disposal Works at Cwmfelin.

This document contains an interesting and clear description of the Works and of what can and of what ought to be done there; but according to my observation this sanguine expectation is far from being realized in practice. In my report I stated with exactness and without exaggeration what was seen at the time of my visit. The whole of the sewage was *not* reaching the works, so was *not* being treated effectually, and sewage *was* overflowing into the river through the storm overflow pipe. I saw that sewage was overflowing and its characteristics were plainly visible, also an equal, or greater, quantity was coming down the river from above from the direction of Maesteg.

This constitutes the pollution of the stream. If the whole of the sewage and storm-water is capable of being effectually dealt with wherein lies the need of this huge overflow pipe discharging into the river? The quotation from the report of the County Medical Officer does not touch this question in any degree—it is totally irrelevant.

The question is not the purity of the effluent dealt with at the Works, but the pollution of the river by crude sewage poured into it by a 12in. overflow pipe directly connected with the sewer, and by the presence of “undissolved human excreta accounted for by the subsidence of the 18in. main intercepting sewer which will not take the whole of the sewage and this consequently overflows into the river.”

It is not in the least degree surprising that the County Medical Officer finds the effluent at the Outfall Works “the best in the County,” seeing that the bulk of the sewage of the whole district was probably diverted into the river when the sample was taken at the Works.

And the admission in the report that the subsidence of the intercepting sewer may account for sewage in the river proves that I was not far mistaken when I observed that the river near the bank was in appearance much more of the nature of sewer contents than that received at the Sewerage Works.

The application by the Maesteg Council to the Local Government Board for powers to take up a loan (£945) suggests that the Council at any rate has a suspicion that it is advisable to “stop the overflow of sewage into the river” such as was seen to be taking place at the time of my visit and is now partially and reluctantly admitted by their surveyor.

“That the Council now have under preparation the laying out of about ten acres of additional land of a suitable nature as a further irrigation area” also gives the idea that the Council now has an inkling that all is not as it should be in this best of all possible Outfall Works and “that the condition at these Works is in need of improvement.” If the Maesteg Council is convinced of the accuracy of the contentions of their Medical Officer and Surveyor, let the Council, to show their bona fides, remove the storm overflow opposite the old Tin Works, or at least fix it so that three times above three times the normal flow reaches the Outfall Works and let the works deal effectually with what then comes down.

Or let the bend that has been placed on the overflow pipe at the storm overflow be removed so that the quantity and quality of the overflow may be seen with certainty, and without obstruction.

Yours faithfully,

WYNDHAM RANDALL,

Medical Officer of Health.

Bridgend,

5th August, 1908.

Soon after the above report on the Outfall Sewerage Works at Bryncethin was written the introduction of disinfectant by hand, into the outflow from the filter beds, was adopted with favourable results in abating the nuisance which had been a cause for complaint.

In respect of the Maesteg Sewerage Outfall Works it was reported in the press—a month or so subsequently:—"Septic Tanks.—The Exeter Septic Tank Company wrote, in reference to a complaint received from the Council as to the inefficient working of the septic tank at Cwmfelin, that the fact that no complaints had been made for three years was evidence of the satisfactory working of the system. The Council had also to bear in mind that provision was only made for a population of 15,000, whereas the population of the urban area was now doubled. Later on a member of the Council said 'he was quite aware that the tanks were not satisfactory. It would cost £1,000 to put the tanks right.'"

Since then an engineer has been invited to inspect the tanks; it will be a matter of interest to see his report when it is published.

29th June, 1908, I visited and inspected certain streets in Aberkenfig.

Park Road has house refuse carelessly thrown out from the houses scattered all over it, this appears not to be collected by the scavenger, and as decomposition of vegetable and animal matter takes place must become an offensive, and probably dangerous, nuisance.

This was also noticeable when I was here last year, so must be of frequent if not constant occurrence. Large ash and refuse heaps are found alongside the road.

The entire road is rough, uneven, and full of ruts, in wet weather must be a quagmire of mud which would cause damp feet to children, or others, unless very thick and impermeable foot gear were worn. In several instances waste pipes from houses drain direct on to the surface of the road.

The whole road requires to be made properly, constructed with a proper fall for surface drainage into street gullies opening into a drain made of jointed pipes connecting with the sewer.

The house drains should also be connected with the sewer. A pavement with kerbing and channelling should be provided.

Church Street, East Street, New Street, Bristol Street, and West Street require the road to be properly made and kerbing and channelling provided.

Dunraven Street is fairly well made but also needs kerbing and channelling.

At the end of this street is situated a rag and bone yard, with rags, bones, and many sorts of refuse scattered over it. This constitutes a nuisance.

During the last 25 years I can see little improvement in Aberkenfig, except latterly, in some of the public houses. The adoption and putting in force the provisions of The Private Streets Works Act is the sole remedy for these unsatisfactory conditions as I had the honour of reporting in June 1899, and again in 1907.

I am, gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

WYNDHAM RANDALL,

Medical Officer of Health.

Bridgend,
29th June, 1908.

Penybont Rural District Council.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1908, on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

	Inspection. tions.	Written Notices.	Prosecu- tions.
Factories, Workshops, &c.	104	6	0

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

	Found.	Remedied.
Want of Cleanliness	—	—
Unsuitable or defective sanitary accommodation	2	2
Insufficient sanitary accommodation..	4	4
Insufficient ventilation	—	—
	—	—
	6	6

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Saddlery	2
Tailoring	5
Bread Baking	10
Millinery	6
Shoemaking	10
Carpenter's Shops	3
Plumbing	2
Dressmaking	11
Blacksmith	2
Brickmaking	1
Monumental Mason	2
	—
	54

No home workers.

Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector Nil.

Notified by H.M. Inspector Nil.

ANNUAL REPORT ON NO. 1 SUB-DISTRICT.

February, 1909.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

I.—INSPECTION.

Inspections, 43.	Written Notices, 4.	Prosecutions. 0.
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I.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Want of Cleanliness	0
Defective Sanitary Accommodation	2
Insufficient	2

III.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Bread Baking	..	..	..	4
Millinery	..	..	..	3
Shoemending	..	..	..	4
Carpenters' Shops	..	..	..	1
Plumbing	..	..	..	1
Dressmaking	..	..	..	5
Tailoring	..	..	..	2
Monumental Mason		..	..	1
Saddler	..	..	..	1

LIST OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS, 1908.

(1) Plans and estimates have been prepared for sewerage Cefn Cribbwr, Kenfig Hill, and Pyle; the estimated cost is £13,500.

(2) The contracts for the Llangynwyd Water and Cwmfelin Sewerage Schemes have been placed, and the works are to be commenced at once.

(3) Several small extensions have been made to the sewers and water mains at Brynmenin, Tondy, and Kenfig Hill.

(4) The Local Government Board has sanctioned loans for the erection of two Public Urinals at Aberkenfig, also for a store room for the parishes of Newcastle Higher and Ynysawdre.

(5) Application has been made to the Local Government Board for powers to "make up" the following streets in the parish of Newcastle Higher:—Oak Street, Bristol Street, New Street, East Street, Rock Street, Meadow Street, West Street, Church Street, and Park Road.

PRIVATE IMPROVEMENTS.

Eight premises were connected to the sewers at Brynmenin, Tondy, and Aberkenfig.

Six houses were closed, being unfit for habitation.

Twelve houses were taken down and rebuilt.

18 Notices were served to clear choked drains.

10 " " " to clear Manure heaps.

4 " " " to cleanse premises.

10 " " " to cleanse pig-styes.

2 " " " to remove sheds.

8 " " " cleanse cesspools.

10 " " " re throwing slop water in roads.

6 " " " to provide closet accommodation.

2 " " " to provide water supply.

A house to house inspection was made of 250 houses, and 20 notices were served to abate nuisances and remedy sanitary defects.

Two samples of water were submitted for analysis.

Fifty cases of infectious diseases were notified as follows :—

Diphtheria	..	..	11	Fatal cases	..	3
Scarlet Fever	..	..	20	„	„	0
Enteric Fever	..	..	13	„	„	1
Erysipelas	..	..	6	„	„	0
			—			
			50			4

The three slaughter-houses at Aberkenfig and two at Kenfig Hill, have been regularly inspected, and are kept in a very clean condition. One notice only was served to limewash and remove accumulation of manure.

Legal proceedings were taken for slaughtering upon unlicensed premises at Aberkenfig and a penalty of £3 was imposed.

I have made 46 inspections of Factories and Workshops ; the premises were generally clean, ventilation good, and no overcrowding.

I have made 30 inspections of Cowsheds and Dairies. These were generally clean and well ventilated. Four notices were served to limewash and remove accumulations of manure.

Forty-five water certificates were granted for new houses erected.

Divisions.	Erected.	In course of Erection.	Closed.	Rebuilt.
Northern ..	7	2	0	0
Western ..	38	60	6	6
		—	—	—
Total ..	45	62	6	6

(Signed),

WATKIN J. DAVIES,

Sanitary Inspector, No. 1 District.

ANNUAL REPORT ON NO. 2 SUB-DISTRICT.

January, 1909.

LIST OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Well repaired at Wick.

Well cleansed at Coity.

Pump fixed on Well at St. Brides Major.

House to house scavenging in parts of the parish of St. Brides Minor.

A Local Government Board Inquiry has been held at Pencoed on the proposed Scheme of Water Supply for Pencoed and Coychurch Higher Parishes. The Scheme has not yet been sanctioned by the Board.

LIST OF PRIVATE IMPROVEMENTS.

Eleven new houses in the Parish of St. Brides Minor have been connected to the sewers.

Water services have been laid on to three existing houses in the parish of St. Brides Minor, also on to seventeen newly erected houses.

House to House Inspection : 94 houses have been inspected at Wick and Broughton. The sanitary arrangements of 52 were satisfactory. Forty notices were served to remedy defects, and were complied with. One house was closed as unfit for human habitation.

House to house inspections have now been made in the parishes of St. Brides Minor, Coity, St. Brides Major, Wick, and part of Coychurch Higher.

Number of houses built and certified as fit for habitation and in course of erection.

			Erected.	In course of Erection.
Parish of Coity	..	..	5	3
„	St. Brides Minor	..	23	2
„	Coychurch Higher	..	18	11
„	Pencoed	..	14	13
„	St. Brides Major	..	5	1
„	Wick	..	0	1
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			75	31

7 Notices were served to make drains.
 5 " " " to make drains and cesspools.
 12 " " " to provide closet accommodation.
 26 " " " cleanse pig-styes.
 12 " " " to cleanse cesspools.
 29 " " " to remove accumulations of manure.
 16 " " " re throwing slop water on roadways.
 3 " " " under Section 32 of the Housing of the
 Working Classes Act, 1890, and complied with.

As a result of a nuisance arising from 18 pigstyes and sheds, situated at Heollaethog, legal proceedings were taken against the Owners, and an order was made by the magistrates to have the whole of the buildings taken down.

Four samples of water were taken for analysis.

Nine cases of Infectious Diseases were notified as follows :—

Diphtheria	..	..	4	Fatal Cases	..	0
Scarlet Fever	..	..	1	"	..	0
Enteric Fever	..	..	3	"	..	1
Puerperal Fever	..	..	1	"	..	0
			<hr/> 9			<hr/> 1

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

The total number of Workshops registered in the Sub-District are eight, and they comprise :—

4 tenement workshops,
 3 domestic workshops,
 1 factory.

I have made 24 inspections during the year.

The industries are :—

Tailoring	..	..	..	1
Dressmaking	..	..	..	1
Shoemaking	..	..	..	2
Blacksmiths	..	..	..	2
Joinery	..	..	..	1
Brickmaking	..	..	..	1

The general conditions with regard to cleanliness, air-space, water supply and ventilation were, in all cases, satisfactory, and no notices under the heading of nuisances were served.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS ORDER.

Number on Register, 69.

Number of Inspections, 86.

21 Notices were served to remove accumulations of manure.

18 „ „ „ „ cleanse and limewash walls.

3 „ „ „ „ provide proper ventilation.

The cowsheds, are, with a few exceptions, built of masonry, and have sufficient ventilation and air space, and are kept generally clean.

The dairies are, in all cases, attached to the houses, and are kept in a clean condition.

(Signed),

EIRYN WM. DAVIES,

Sanitary Inspector, No. 2 District.
